

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

KEEMAL CROSS,

Plaintiff,

-against-

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, ET AL.,

Defendants.

20-CV-9481 (CM)

ORDER DIRECTING PAYMENT OF FEE  
OR IFP APPLICATION AND PRISONER  
AUTHORIZATION

COLLEEN McMAHON, Chief United States District Judge:

Plaintiff, currently detained in the Robert N. Davoren Center on Rikers Island, brings this action *pro se*.<sup>1</sup> To proceed with a civil action in this Court, a prisoner must either pay \$400.00 in fees – a \$350.00 filing fee plus a \$50.00 administrative fee – or, to request authorization to proceed *in forma pauperis* (IFP), that is, without prepayment of fees, submit a signed IFP application and a prisoner authorization. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1914, 1915. If the Court grants a prisoner’s IFP application, the Prison Litigation Reform Act requires the Court to collect the \$350.00 filing fee in installments deducted from the prisoner’s account. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). A prisoner seeking to proceed in this Court without prepayment of fees must therefore authorize the Court to withdraw these payments from his account by filing a “prisoner authorization,” which directs the facility where the prisoner is incarcerated to deduct the \$350.00 filing fee<sup>2</sup> from the prisoner’s account in installments and to send to the Court certified copies of the prisoner’s account statements for the past six months. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2), (b).

---

<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff filed this complaint with 49 other detainees. *See Lee v. Brann*, No. 20-CV-8407 (GBD) (SDA). On November 9, 2020, Judge Aaron severed the claims and directed the Clerk’s Office to open separate cases for each plaintiff. (ECF 1:20-CV-9481, 1.)

<sup>2</sup> The \$50.00 administrative fee for filing a civil action does not apply to persons granted IFP status under 28 U.S.C. § 1915.

Plaintiff submitted the complaint without the filing fees or a completed IFP application and prisoner authorization.<sup>3</sup> Within thirty days of the date of this order, Plaintiff must either pay the \$400.00 in fees or submit the attached IFP application and prisoner authorization. If Plaintiff submits the IFP application and prisoner authorization, they should be labeled with docket number 20-CV-9481 (CM).<sup>4</sup>

The Clerk of Court is directed to mail a copy of this order to Plaintiff and note service on the docket. No summons shall issue at this time. If Plaintiff complies with this order, the case shall be processed in accordance with the procedures of the Clerk's Office. If Plaintiff fails to comply with this order within the time allowed, the action will be dismissed.

The Court certifies under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) that any appeal from this order would not be taken in good faith, and therefore IFP status is denied for the purpose of an appeal. *Cf.*

---

<sup>3</sup> Although the Second Circuit has not reached the issue, a majority of courts have held that the Prison Litigation Reform Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1915, requires each prisoner to pay a full filing fee, regardless of whether the prisoner has joined with others to file in one case or is proceeding as the sole plaintiff. *See, e.g., Hagan v. Rogers*, 570 F.3d 146, 155 (3d Cir. 2009); *Boriboune v. Berge*, 391 F.3d 852, 855 (7th Cir. 2004); *Hubbard v. Haley*, 262 F.3d 1194, 1197 (11th Cir. 2001), *cert. denied sub nom. Hubbard v. Hopper*, 534 U.S. 1136 (2002); *Miller v. Annucci*, No. 18-CV-37 (CM) (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 27, 2018) (noting that *Hubbard*, *Hagan*, and *Boriboune* are “consistent with the Second Circuit’s recognition that the PLRA was intended to deter the filing of frivolous lawsuits by prisoners,” and that allowing prisoners to “split the cost of one filing fee between them would undermine the deterrent effect of the PLRA filing fee requirement” (quoting *Ashford v. Spitzer*, No. 08-CV-1036 (LEK) (RFT), 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 147041, at \*13 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 16, 2010))). *But see In re Prison Litig. Reform Act*, 105 F.3d 1131, 1138 (6th Cir. 1997) (declaring in an administrative order that “any fees and costs that the district court or the court of appeals may impose shall be equally divided among all the prisoners”); *see also Talley-Bey v. Knebl*, 168 F.3d 884, 887 (6th Cir. 1999) (holding that costs assessed under 1915(f) must be apportioned equally among prisoner plaintiffs). The Court requires that each prisoner pay a full filing fee – especially where, as here, there will now be multiple cases.

<sup>4</sup> Plaintiff is cautioned that if a prisoner files a federal civil action that is dismissed as frivolous or malicious, or for failure to state a claim on which relief may be granted, the dismissal is a “strike” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). A prisoner who receives three “strikes” cannot file federal civil actions IFP as a prisoner, unless he is under imminent danger of serious physical injury, and must pay the filing fees at the time of filing any new federal civil action.

*Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 444–45 (1962) (holding that appellant demonstrates good faith when seeking review of a nonfrivolous issue).

SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 13, 2020  
New York, New York

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Colleen McMahon", is written above a horizontal line.

COLLEEN McMAHON  
Chief United States District Judge